PREVENT PEBBLE MINE Plan of Action

August 3rd, 2020

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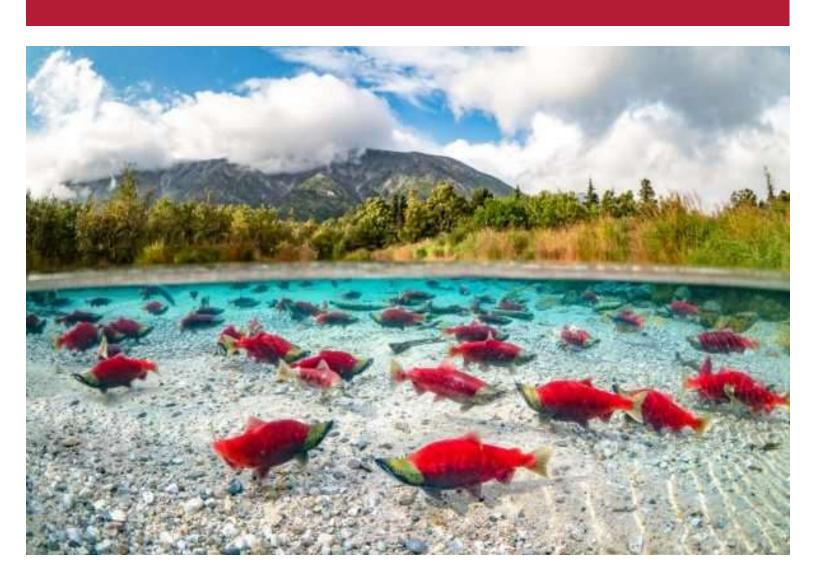




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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION (LINDSEY TAYLOR)

Life is vibrant in Bristol Bay, Alaska. The watershed is home to the largest sockeye salmon fishery in the world, more than 260 diverse terrestrial and aquatic species, and 25 federally recognized Alaska Native tribal governments. The fishery in the region supports 14,000 jobs and is valued at \$1.5 billion, bringing \$90 million in recreation and tourism spending to the state each year.

Thirty-two years ago, the Pebble deposit was discovered in the Bristol Bay region. The Pebble deposit was formed 90 million years ago when granitic magma flowed into older sedimentary and igneous rocks, bringing with it dissolved copper, gold, molybdenum, and silver. In 2005, Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd., owner of Pebble Limited Partnership (PLP) acquired 100% ownership of the Pebble mining claims. The resources at Pebble are estimated to be 6.5 billion tons of measured and inferred minerals. PLP claims that Pebble "can help address Alaska's fiscal crisis", but it has never developed a mine before. They also claim they will create 1,500 to 2,000 direct and indirect jobs for Alaskans, in a region that has high levels of unemployment, a high cost of living, and a decreasing population. However, the 14,000 jobs currently supported by the Bristol Bay fishery will be at risk with the development of Pebble Mine.

While there are valuable mineral deposits located at Pebble, the geology is not the only rich aspect of the region. Life in Bristol Bay will be severely threatened if Pebble Mine is developed. Bristol Bay is home to more than 40 terrestrial mammal species, more than 190 bird species, and 29 fish species, including all five species of Pacific Salmon. No hatchery fish are raised or released in Bristol Bay, and wild salmon populations form an important base for the

rest of the ecosystem. Pebble Mine would destroy thousands of acres of wetlands, consume vast amounts of water every day, produce hazardous tailing waste which must be isolated in perpetuity, create thousands of tons of fugitive dust, and threaten ecosystem health and biodiversity. Given the threats Pebble Mine imposes on the region, we must prevent the mine's creation and protect Bristol Bay.

SECTION 2 - OBJECTIVE (LISA SCOBEL)

Ballot Measure 4: An Act Providing for Protection of Bristol Bay Wild Salmon and Waters Within or Flowing into the Existing 1972 Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve was introduced as an initiated state statute on the 2014 ballot in Alaska. The measure was adopted following the approval of 65% of Alaskan voters. Under this measure, the Alaska Legislature has the power to prohibit Bristol Bay mining projects, should those activities harm wild salmon populations in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve (BBFR). Referred to by proponents as Bristol Bay Forever, the measure requires the Alaska Legislature provide final authorization regarding the operation of any large-scale, metallic sulfide mine located within the watershed of the BBFR. This authorization is in the form of a duly enacted law. The law must find that the proposed mining operation will not endanger the BBFR fishery. This authorization is in addition to federal and state permit requirements and approvals.

Utilizing the Bristol Bay Forever initiative, our objective is to persuade the Alaska Legislature to deny PLP the authorization needed to operate Pebble Mine within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. This denial would effectively stop the Pebble Mine project from moving forward in Bristol Bay and would protect a valuable ecosystem from exploitation and environmental degradation. To achieve this objective, a simple majority of both the Alaska

Senate and Alaska House of Representatives must be convinced to deny authorization.

SECTION 3 - RELEVANT DECISION MAKERS (PHARAOH GRAHAM)

With the Alaska Legislature having the final say in whether Pebble Mine will be able to dig for minerals in Bristol Bay, our relevant decision makers shift to the legislators in the State Senate and House of Representatives. The 2020 election results will be crucial in determining the fate of Pebble Mine, and we seek to support politicians who oppose its development. In two to three years, the state permitting process of Pebble Mine will be complete and the final decision will be in the hands of the legislature.

Opposition from 21 members of the House of Representatives and 11 members of the Senate would be required to stop Pebble Mine. In 2019, Governor Mike Dunleavy sent a letter to a potential investor for the mine, stating that the State of Alaska would support those who decide to invest in Alaska. After this letter, a group of 20 state legislators penned their own letter stating their opposition to the mine, citing that a majority of Alaskans oppose the mine and the potential harm it would cause to Bristol Bay, as seen in Appendix A. Of that group, 16 are Democrats, 2 are Republicans, and 2 are independent. Some of the key Democrat figures from that letter were State Senator and Majority Leader Lyman Hoffman, State Senator and Minority Leader Tom Begich, and State Representative and Speaker of the House Bryce Edgmon. On the other side of the aisle, State Senator Gary Stevens, a Republican, will play a crucial role in obtaining bipartisan support for the opposition of Pebble Mine. As our objective is for the Alaska legislature to deny PLP the right to operate their mine in Bristol Bay, ensuring these legislators remain in office is critical.

SECTION 4 - STRATEGY (CARRIE LOVELACE)

Our goal in this campaign is to protect Bristol Bay from the inevitable environmental degradation Pebble Mine would cause. Our main objective in achieving this goal is to influence the Alaska Legislature to vote against Pebble Mine by utilizing the powers given to them by the Alaskan people through Ballot Measure 4 adopted in 2014. Focusing on this objective, we have identified two complementary strategies our campaign will focus on:

- Strengthening opposition to Pebble Mine by identifying and advocating for key Alaska
 Legislature candidates running in the 2020 election
- Persuading constituents to voice their concerns about Pebble Mine by contacting their legislators, which will further influence relevant lawmakers in preparation for the final vote by the Alaska Legislature.

Each strategy is broken down into 3 key components: the expected timetable, the intended audience, and actionable communication tasks.

4.1 ELECTION STRATEGY

We will be targeting the 2020 election for the Alaska Legislature on November 3rd, 2020, giving us a 4-month timeline to make an impact. We must also keep in mind the primary election on August 18th, less than a month away, as it could determine which candidates we endorse. Because Alaska Senate seats last for 4 years, this will likely be the last significant election we can influence for the Senate. Depending on how fast PLP finishes the permitting process, this could also be an important election for influencing the Alaska House of Representatives, who run on a 2-year cycle. By utilizing potential turnover in this election, we seek to strengthen support for protecting Bristol Bay from the mine by endorsing candidates

who understand the damages that Pebble Mine will bring to the area and plan to vote against its creation. This will not be assumed solely on a partisan basis. In fact, it will be critical to engage with Republicans and Independents to build a broad coalition.

Candidates Identified for Endorsement: The candidates below were selected based on their history of opposing Pebble Mine.

Alaska Senate

District H, Bill Wielechowski (D)

District J, Tom Begich (D)

District N, Carl Johnson (D) or Lynette Hinz (D) District P, Gary Stevens (R)

Alaska House of Representatives

District 4, Grier Hopkins (D)	District 19, Geran Tarr (D)	District 33, Sara Hannan (D)
District 5, Adam Wool (D)	District 20, Zak Fields (D)	District 35, Jonathan Kreiss-Tompkins (D)
District 16, Ivy Spohnholz (D)	District 21, Matt Claman (D)	District 36, Dan Oritz (I)
District 17, Andy Josephson (D)	District 23, Chris Tuck (D)	District 37, Bryce E. Edgmon (I)
District 18, Harriet Drummond (D)	District 32, Louise Stutes (R)	District 38, Tiffany Zulkosky (D)

Identifying Other Candidates to Endorse

We will distribute a survey to current legislators and candidates to help us identify whose campaign to endorse and who we can draw on for support in the Legislature. This survey will measure support for the mine based on different factors, including the environmental, economic, and cultural considerations for the creation and operation of the mine. This survey is attached below in Appendix B. We have already identified some key candidates to target for endorsements as discussed above, but we hope the survey will highlight additional candidates and legislators sympathetic to our cause.

Our Plan for Endorsement

Our audience for this campaign during the election is not just the candidates themselves. In fact, it is primarily the constituents who will be casting their votes in November for these candidates. While we can endorse many candidates, due to limited resources we will need to be strategic about our financial and on-the-ground support. A key example of this is seen in the District N primary, where either Democratic candidate would be an asset to our campaign should they defeat incumbent Catherine Giessel, the current Senate President who has a history of supporting the mine. We will be delaying our endorsement and support until after the primary to preserve resources and maintain a working relationship with either candidate. Through all our endorsements, we will need to communicate to constituents the importance of protecting Bristol Bay and the role legislators will have in the process for rejecting Pebble Mine. Our message framing will be tailored around what factors concern each candidate most. For example, if the candidate and their constituents are worried about economic damages to the area, we will emphasize the already robust industries in place in the area and the economic uncertainty of the project. We seek to not only mobilize our base in this election but also to persuade undecided voters to consider the damages Pebble Mine will bring and vote accordingly against those who support it.

Our leverage in this strategy is holding legislators and candidates accountable to their constituents directly through the election. We intend to use diverse communication tactics to engage with a larger audience. We will create a strong social media presence on multiple platforms, including Instagram and Facebook which will allow us to reach a broader audience at a faster pace. Content will be tailored to the strengths of each platform. We have begun

fostering support for protecting Bristol Bay by sharing photos of the area's landscape, wildlife, and people on Instagram. Following the primary election, we will be featuring candidate profiles for our endorsements on Instagram and Facebook. We have also created our own personal website to share reasons to protect Bristol Bay, which includes an easily digestible section on key candidates to elect in the 2020 election.

Social media is not the only important communication medium for our strategy targeting the election cycle. Utilizing more traditional media sources will allow us to reach a larger audience and potentially reach more persuadable groups. These more traditional options include radio spots, TV features, and magazine and newspaper ads. Direct voter outreach will include phone calls to voters and distribution of flyers about the candidates, as seen in Appendix C. Our outreach through these medias will seek to educate people on the key issues with Bristol Bay, including the environmental, economic, and cultural threats. This will be tied to the survey of candidates that identifies their key concerns to create connections to the voters. The effectiveness of our endorsement efforts in filling legislature positions with candidates opposed to Pebble Mine will reduce the number of legislatures we would need to influence in our second strategic goal.

4.2 INFLUENCE THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE (LINDSEY TAYLOR)

The final decision for or against Pebble Mine will be up to the Alaska State Legislature, and we expect it to take place within two to three years. Our secondary strategy is to mobilize constituents in Alaska that can have a direct influence on the decisions made by the Alaska Legislature. Our main audience in this strategy is residents of Alaska who are undecided but potentially sympathetic to our campaign's objectives.

We will use digital media to reach a larger audience of constituents. It is likely that the largest base of people we can persuade are unaware of the consequences of Pebble Mine, so effective, clear communication is crucial to this strategy's success. Similar to the campaign to protect Zuni Salt Lake, we will highlight the ecological and spiritual importance of the Bristol Bay region and address the *irreparable* nature of the threats to Bristol Bay. By focusing our communication on the ways that Pebble Mine will permanently destroy habitat, ecosystems, and livelihoods, we will: identify the qualities of Bristol Bay as unique, rare, and valuable; explain how it is threatened; focus on the fact that much of the damage cannot be reversed; and consequently, stress the urgency needed to protect it.

We created our own website—preventpebblemine.wordpress.com—to act as a resource for our base to learn more about Pebble Mine and the reasons we need to protect Bristol Bay (Appendix D). The website includes pages describing the history of the Pebble Mine permitting process, information on what is at risk if Pebble Mine is developed, and connection to our social media sites including Instagram (@preventpebblemine) and a Facebook page (Appendix D). Our "Use Your Voice" page has a direct link to help Alaskan residents identify their local representatives to contact. We provided phone call and email templates for constituents to use when speaking out against Pebble Mine, and there are instructions on how supporters around the world can impact the outcome of the Alaska Legislature's decision through donations and public support.

Social media outlets will play a valuable role in raising awareness and disseminating effective "sound bites" of information to the public. When creating our social media campaign, we will use our advocacy message as a theme to guide posts and content. Engaging with our

audience frequently will be essential to building our follower base. Possible content shared will include local photography from District N candidate Carl Johnson (Appendix E), infographics (Appendix F), live news updates, and short videos explaining the permitting process for Pebble Mine. Scheduling posts will ensure we have consistent content sharing, and we will strategically schedule times during the middle of the day and in the evenings, which have been shown to increase Instagram engagement. Gaining momentum and raising awareness on Instagram will also increase traffic to our website, which has more detailed information and plans of action to encourage people to get involved.

It will be important for us to reach out to business, tribal, nonprofit and community organizations already committed to protecting Bristol Bay or that would be directly impacted by Pebble Mine. Organizations we plan on connecting with include Save Bristol Bay, Trout Unlimited, Commercial Fisherman for Bristol Bay, the Wild Salmon Center, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Defense Alliance, which includes the United Tribes of Bristol Bay, Bristol Bay Native Association, Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association, and Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. This issue is not just about protecting ecosystems, but environmental justice, which is why we will connect with local Alaska Native tribes and organizations that share our values and mission. Many organizations have been fighting against Pebble Mine to protect Bristol Bay for years and joining forces with them will only strengthen our strategy to reach residents of Alaska and influence the state legislature.

With these meaningful relationships, we plan on organizing multiple publicity events throughout the state, such as peaceful protests in Juneau, Alaska near the state capitol building or in the more populated Anchorage. Invitations to the public will be published in local

newspapers and shared on our social media accounts, and we will include the organizations listed above in our planning efforts. The protests will focus on the fight for sustainability, economic stability, and environmental justice, all of which are threatened by the development of Pebble Mine.

As a decision for or against Pebble Mine draws closer, we will host a press conference open to the public to put pressure on the Alaska Legislature before it makes its final decision. Because of its larger population size, Anchorage will be the best setting for the meeting, held at the Dena'ina Civic and Convention Center, the largest building of its kind in the state. We will send out a memo formally advertising the event and then spread the word in every way possible: putting up posters around the city of Anchorage, talking to local radio stations, and submitting advertisements to the *Anchorage Daily News* newspaper. We will invite members of the Alaska Legislature, key environmental groups, and media outlets, such as *Anchorage Press*, *Anchorage Daily News*, *Bristol Bay Times*, and *The Northern Light*, a student-run newspaper from the University of Alaska-Anchorage. Facebook Live will be used on our page to reach an even larger virtual audience, including Alaskans in remote areas of the state unable to travel to Anchorage for the meeting, but whose voices are still important in the legislature's decision. Our website will feature a link to a GoFundMe page, where 100% of the donations will go towards costs to host and advertise the event.

Everyone will be welcome to attend, and the more people we have present, the better. It will be a plea for the state legislature to vote with Alaskan residents as opposed to supporting Pebble Limited Partnership's business interests. By connecting with people in the state of

Alaska who have the power to reach out and persuade their elected representatives, we will have a direct impact on the Alaska legislature's decision to prohibit Pebble Mine.

SECTION 5 - OUR MESSAGE (PHARAOH GRAHAM)

Our message is clear, "We need to protect Bristol Bay from environmental, economic, and cultural degradation by calling on the Alaska Legislature to prohibit Pebble Mine." Even with PLP's assertion that this is a short-term mine, dredge materials and other damages will be left behind in perpetuity. The EPA states that Pebble Mine would be the largest open pit ever excavated in North America, with a maximum depth nearly as much as the Grand Canyon. The mine could produce enough waste to fill a large football stadium 3,900 times, and in total the operation would cover an area larger than Manhattan, taking into account other infrastructure such as wastewater treatment plants, a power-generating station, pipelines, a transportation corridor, and housing and office buildings for workers. The mine would require almost 35 billion gallons of water per year, reducing water flow to critical salmon rivers and habitat, and would be in an unstable seismic zone that experiences frequent earthquakes.

Once the damage is done, the people of Alaska will not be able to reach the level of economic benefits they once had. With an estimated harvest of \$283 million dollars in Bristol Bay alone, the commercial fishing industry would face a significant hit from Pebble Mine. Fishing is a way of life for the Bristol Bay community, and residents take pride in having the largest salmon run in the world. Though Pebble Limited Partnership claims Pebble Mine will generate revenue and create up to 2,000 total jobs for Alaskans, the tourism, recreation, and commercial fishing industry support 14,000 existing jobs that will be decimated with the destruction of clean water quality and habitat for salmon and other wildlife. If this mine is

created, many local Alaskans will surely lose their jobs and the local economy will suffer a massive blow.

We have an imperative duty to protect important and spiritual indigenous sites that the local Alaskan communities hold dear. These communities have used Bristol Bay as an important source for hunting and fishing. For thousands of years, 2.4 million pounds of wild salmon have been consumed annually by the Yup'ik Eskimo, Alutiiq and Athabaskan tribal members of Bristol Bay. Pebble Mine is poised to not only cause environmental and economic damage but also aid in the loss of culture and a way of life for Alaskan indigenous communities. Many indigenous communities are voicing their opposition to Pebble Mine by forming the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. If Pebble Mine were to be built, it would be another horrible example of indigenous voices and rights being ignored through environmental racism. We need to help the indigenous people of Alaska protect their traditions and way of life at all cost.

Ultimately, the short-term gains of Pebble Mine would only contribute to long term instability in the region. The environmental, economic, and cultural damage from this mine will be devastating for years to come. We call upon the Alaska Legislature to oppose the creation of Pebble Mine and will continue to fight until that happens.

APPENDIX A – LETTER FROM LEGISLATURES OPPOSING PEBBLE MINE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



September 9, 2019

Mr. Randy Smallwood President and CEO Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. 1021 West Hastings, Suite 3500 Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 0C3

Dear Mr. Smallwood.

We read with disappointment Governor Dunleavy's July 30th letter to you, which we believe misrepresents the ease with which the state might permit the proposed Pebble Mine, and the reception it is likely to receive from those living in the region. We write to you today to rectify these errors by giving you a more complete understanding of Alaskans' attitude toward the mine.

Alaska is – and always has been – open for business. The Alaska Constitution is unique in that it confirms that the state's resources belong to the people, and mandates that these resources be developed for the maximum benefit of all residents. In the Bristol Bay region, fish are by far the single most important resource, and have been since long before Alaska statehood. Bristol Bay's commercial fishery has existed for over 135 years and provides over 4,200 jobs in the region and more than \$1.2 billion in annual economic output nationally. Fish are inextricably woven into the cultural and economic fabric of the Bristol Bay region. This resource has been developed in a sustainable, responsible manner, and could continue to provide economic benefit to the people of the region for centuries to come. We cannot say the same about the Pebble Mine.

In contrast to sustainable fisheries, the economic benefit of mineral extraction is relatively shortterm. Alaska's economy has ridden the booms and busts of oil for over 40 years. Oil has poured billions of dollars into our state's economy, generally for its betterment but sometimes at considerable cost to our fisheries and environment. While the Pebble Mine may provide some economic benefit to Alaska, it sits near the headwaters of the largest salmon run in the world. De-watering and re-routing these headwaters could devastate our cherished resource, as would a single cataclysmic mistake. If developed, Pebble Mine would sit in the heart of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation's boundaries. As you are undoubtedly aware, local opposition to this project is severe, with 75% of BBNC shareholders opposed. BBNC has passed numerous resolutions opposing the mine and will not allow their lands or resources to be used for the project's transportation corridor. Only 35% of Alaskans support development of this mine.

In addition to negative public attitudes in Alaska, Richard Borden (Rio Tinto's former permitting expert) estimated that the proposed mine has a net present value of negative \$3 billion. He concluded that the project is "almost certainly not economically feasible."

In his letter, Governor Dunleavy assures you that the State will actively defend your company's investment from "interference" and "frivolous and scurrilous attacks." Opposition to this project is both local and statewide, and is not frivolous, slanderous or interference. As individual Alaskans, our opposition to this project arises from the potentially severe social, economic, and cultural risks that the Pebble Mine represents. As elected officials, our opposition to this project aligns with the interests of our constituents.

While Alaska can and must develop its resources, the governor's suggestion that receipt of state permits is all but preordained is deeply flawed. Alaskans will vigorously defend their existing cultural and economic interests, and assuming that permitting will be pro forma carries substantial risk. As Alaskans, we refuse to jeopardize an existing, sustainable resource for the sake of an economically dubious project. As 40-year US Senator Ted Stevens once said, "I am not opposed to mining, but [Pebble] is the wrong mine for the wrong place."

Wheaton Precious Metals Corporation has the right to invest its money as it sees fit. Previous investors in this venture have fled the Pebble Project due to the difficulty of turning a profit and the unrelenting public opposition. Should Wheaton choose to invest in this project, we doubt that these underlying conditions will change.

Thank you for considering our perspective.

Sincerely.

Senator Lyman Hoffman Senate Majority Leader

Senator Elvi Gray-Jackson

Senator Tom Begich Senate Minority Leader

Senator Gary Stevens

ill Willadards Senator Bill Wielechowski

Representative Andy Josephson

Representative Matt Claman

Representative Zack Fields

Representative Grier Hopkins

Representative Dan Ortiz

Representative Louise Stutes

Representative Chris Tuck

Representative Tiffany Zulkosky

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Special B. Drummond

Representative Harriet Drummond

Representative Sara Hannan

Representative Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins

Representative Ivy Spohnholz

and novelle Representative Geran Tarr

Representative Adam Wool

APPENDIX B – CANDIDATE SURVEY

Candidate Survey on Pebble Mine

On a scale of 1-5, 1 meaning do not agree at all and 5 meaning totally agree, please rate the following phrases:

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APPENDIX C – CANDIDATE FLYER



Bill Wielechowski is running for re-election to the Alaska State Senate to represent District H. Senator Wielechowski has faithfully represented the Alaskan people for 13 years.

Where Does He Stand on Pebble Mine?

In 2019, a letter was sent to a potential Pebble Mine investor to address claims the Governor made ensuring the state would defend the project from "frivolous and scurrilous attacks." In this letter, 20 Alaskan Legislatures, including Senator Wielechowski, and the Bristol Bay Native Corp said the mine could have devastating effects on the area and as individuals they opposed the project. A vote for Bill is a vote for the Bay! On November 3rd, let's vote for the Bay!



APPENDIX D - SOCIAL MEDIA





Life is vibrant in Bristol Bay, Alaska.

The watershed is home to the largest sockeye salmon fishery in the world, more than 260 species on land and in water, and 25 federally recognized tribal governments. The fishery in the region supports 14,000 jobs and is valued at \$1.5 billion, bringing \$90 million in recreation and tourism spending to the state each year. The Pebble deposit was formed 90 million years ago when granitic magma flowed into older sedimentary and igneous rocks, bringing with it dissolved copper, gold, molybdenum, and silver. It is known as a porphyry copper with associated gold, molybdenum, and silver.

What's at risk of being destroyed by Pebble Mine?



Recreational Fishing

Fisherman travel to Bristol Bay from across the world to get a "once-in-a-lifetime" fishing experience. The world's largest salmon run takes place in the Kvichak River.



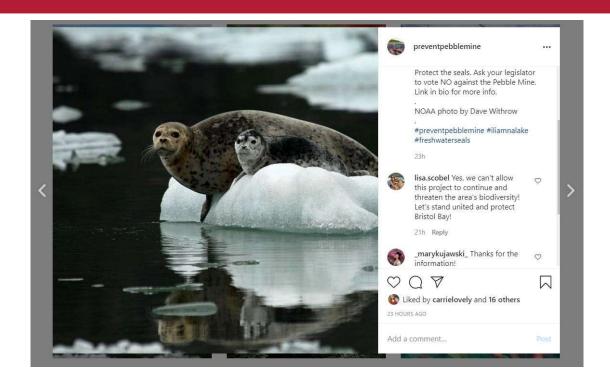
Alaska Native Culture

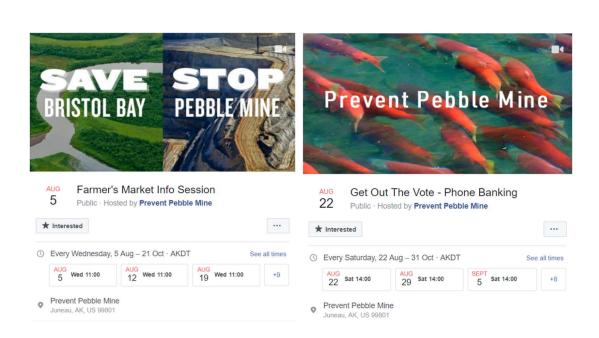
Two of the last sustainable, intact,salmon-based cultures in the world—the Yup'ik and the Dena'ina—depend on salmon for survival. The fish are important to their language,spirituality, and social structure, and have been for 4,000 years.

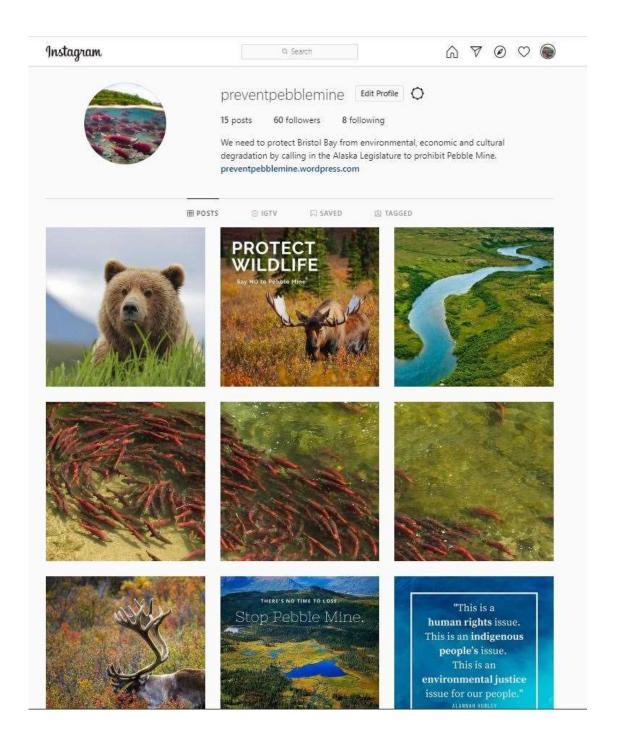


Intact Salmon Runs

All five species of Pacific salmon found in North
America can be found in the Bristol Bay
watershed: sockeye, coho, Chinook, chum, and
pink. The populations are exclusively wild
because no hatchery fish are raised or released
in the watershed.





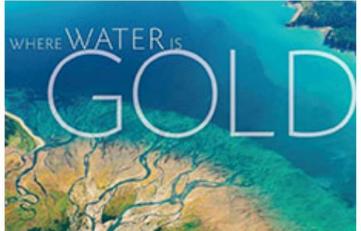


APPENDIX E – CARL JOHNSON PHOTOGRAPHY











APPENDIX F - INFOGRAPHICS

5 THINGS THREATENED BY PEBBLE MINE



Salmon populations

All five species of Pacific salmon found in North America can be found in the Bristol Bay watershed: sockeye, coho, Chinook, chum, and pink. The populations are exclusively wild because no hatchery fish are roised or released in the watershed.



Alaska Native Culture

Two of the last sustainable, intact, salmon-based cultures in the world—the Yup'ik and the Dena'ina—depend on salmon for survival. The fish are important to their language, spirituality, and social structure, and have been for 4.000 years.



Recreational Fishing

Fisherman travel to Bristol Bay from across the world to get a "once-in-alifetime" fishing experience. The worlds largest salmon run takes place in the Kvichok River.



Alaska's Economy & Jobs

Commercial fisherman, processors, lodge owners, tourism operators, and guides depend on the natural resources for their livelihood. In total, the fishery is valued at \$1.5 billion.



Ecological Resources

Bristol Bay is home to 29 fish species, more than 40 terrestrial mammal species, and more than 190 bird species. High-quality habitat that has been unaltered by human management supports healty populations of aquatic species, which in turn supports the diversity of terrestrial species like grizzly bears, a major driver of tourism in coastal Alaska.

We need to protect Bristol Bay from environmental, economic, and cultural degradation by calling on the Alaska Legislature to prohibit Pebble Mine.

ource: EPA (2014) An Assessment of Potential Mining Impacts on Mining Ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska

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